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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/524,725	03/14/2000	Mehryar Garakani	50325-0088	8997

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EXAMINER
SWICKHAMER, CHRISTOPHER M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2697	6

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/524,725	GARAKANI, MEHRYAR
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Christopher M Swickhamer	2697	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-28_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-28_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _14 March 2000_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they

do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: In figure 4, interface

303 is not shown on router 301. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are

required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to

the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 11, line 3,

the port 322 should be changed to port 332 to agree with the LAN switch as shown in figure 4.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1-4, 12-17, and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Bare (USP 6,493). Referring to Claim 1, Bare discloses a method for determining a logical path

in a managed network between a source device and a destination device at a data link layer (Fig.

29, col. 6, lns. 20-40, col. 8, lns. 25-50), the method comprising the computer-implemented steps

of creating and storing a load balance domain (Connected Group Space) representation of

network devices based on a topology space representation of the network devices; identifying a

least cost path (optimized path) in the load balance domain (Connected Group Space)

representation; transforming the lowest costs (optimized) path into the selected path in the

topology based on cost (topology space) representation; and creating and storing the lowest cost

(optimized) path that was selected (transformed) based on costs between devices in the topology

(into the topology space representation) as the data link layer path (col. 6, lns. 30-col. 7, lns. 26,

col. 8, lns. 25-50). The load balance domain is the list of possible nodes and links for the data to

traverse, and the topology space representation would be the restricted set of nodes and links that

represent the lowest cost paths.

- Referring to Claim 2, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the

managed network is a managed IP network (col. 74, lns. 55-68).

- Referring to Claim 3, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the step

of creating and storing a load balance domain (Connected Group Space) representation further

comprises the steps of identifying a set of load balance (Connected Group) nodes associated with

the load balance domain (Connected Group Space) representation; identifying (Connected

Group) links that connect the load balance domain (Connected Group) nodes; and creating and

storing information in a forwarding table that represents the (Connected Group) links (col. 53,

lns. 35-68).

- Referring to Claim 4, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the step

of creating and storing a load balance domain (Connected Group Space) representation further

comprises the steps of identifying a subnet, such as a VLAN, associated with the source device

and the destination device (col. 10, lns. 48-56, col. 56, lns. 29-35); determining a set of network

links that link one or more network devices in the managed network; and determining an

assignment of ports of network devices (col. 10, lns. 30-col. 11, lns. 15, col. 11, lns. 64-col. 12,

lns. 11).

- Referring to Claim 12, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the step

of transforming the least cost (optimized) path into the topology space representation further

comprises the steps of identifying an ordered set of load balancing domain (Connected Group)

nodes associated with the optimized path; and identifying an ordered set of load balancing

domain (Connected Group) links associated with the ordered set of load balancing domain

(Connected Group) nodes (col. 6, lns. 20-40). The system would monitor and use the lowest cost

path, thus it would inherently maintain a list of nodes and links to traverse on the optimum path.

- Referring to Claim 13, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 12, further

comprising the steps of identifying a pair of interfaces associated with each load balancing

domain (Connected Group) link in the ordered set of load balancing domain (Connected Group)

nodes associated with the optimized path; and generating an ordered set of topology space links

from the pairs of interfaces associated with load balancing domain (Connected Group) links (col.

6, lns. 20-40). The system would monitor and use the lowest cost path, thus it would inherently

maintain a list of nodes and links to traverse on the optimum path.

- Referring to Claim 14, Bare discloses a computer-readable medium carrying one or

more sequences of instructions for determining a logical path in a managed network between a

source device and a destination device at a data link layer (Fig. 29, col. 6, lns. 20-37, col. 8, lns.

25-46), wherein execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by one or more

processors (Fig. 32) causes the one or more processors to perform the steps of creating and

storing a load balancing domain (Connected Group Space) representation of network devices

based on a topology space representation of the network devices (col. 10, lns. 30-65); identifying

an optimized path in the load balancing domain (Connected Group Space) representation based

on cost (col. 11, lns. 5-15); transforming the optimized path into the topology space

representation; and creating and storing the optimized path that was transformed into the

topology space representation as the data link layer path (col. 11, lns. 64-col. 12, lns. 11). The

load balance domain is the list of possible nodes and links for the data to traverse, and the

topology space representation would be the restricted set of nodes and links that represent the

lowest cost paths.

- Referring to Claim 15, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 14, wherein the managed network is a managed IP network (col. 74, lns. 55-68).

- Referring to Claim 16, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 14, wherein the step of creating and storing a load balancing domain (Connected Group

Space) representation further comprises the steps of identifying a set of load balancing domain

(Connected Group) nodes associated with the load balancing domain (Connected Group Space)

representation; identifying load balancing domain (Connected Group) links that connect the load

balancing domain (Connected Group) nodes; and creating and storing information that represents

the load balancing domain (Connected Group) links (col. 14, lns. 58-col. 15, lns. 40).

- Referring to Claim 17, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 14, wherein the step of creating and storing a load balancing domain (Connected Group

Space) representation further comprises the steps of identifying a subnet, such as a VLAN (Fig.
29, col. 56, lns. 29-35), associated with the source device and the destination device; determining
a set of network links that link one or more network devices in the managed network; and
determining an assignment of ports of network devices (col. 14, lns. 58-col. 15, lns. 40).

- Referring to Claim 25, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in
Claim 14, wherein the step of transforming the optimized path into the topology space
representation further comprises the steps of identifying an ordered set of load balancing domain
(Connected Group) nodes associated with the optimized path; and identifying an ordered set of
load balancing domain (Connected Group) links associated with the ordered set of load
balancing domain (Connected Group Space) nodes (col. 11, lns. 5-15). The system is able to
identify the paths with the lowest costs, and is passed between the different devices so they know
over which path the data should be sent.

- Referring to Claim 26, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in
Claim 25, further comprising the steps of identifying a pair of interfaces associated with each
load balancing domain (Connected Group) link in the ordered set of load balancing domain
(Connected Group) nodes associated with the lowest cost (optimized) path (col. 11, lns. 5-15);
and generating an ordered set of topology space links from the pairs of interfaces associated with
load balancing domain (Connected Group) links (col. 13, lns. 55-col. 14, lns. 50, col. 14, lns. 55-
col. 15, lns. 40).

- Referring to Claim 27, Bare discloses a computer data signal embodied in a carrier
wave (such as a computer chip that carries an electrical signal, Fig. 32), the computer data signal
carrying one or more sequences of instructions for determining a logical path in a managed

network between a source device and a destination device at a data link layer (col. 6, lns. 20-40,

col. 8, lns. 25-50), wherein execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by one or

more processors causes the one or more processors to perform the steps of creating and storing a

load balancing domain (Connected Group Space) representation of network devices based on a

topology space representation of the network devices; identifying a least cost path (an optimized

path) in the load balancing domain (Connected Group Space) representation; transforming the

optimized path into the topology space representation; and creating and storing the optimized

path that was transformed into the topology space representation as the data link layer path (col.

10, lns. 30-col. 11, lns. 15). The load balance domain is the list of all possible nodes and links

for the data to traverse, and the topology space representation would be the restricted set of

nodes and links that represent the lowest cost paths.

- Referring to Claim 28, Bare discloses a computer apparatus comprising: a processor;

and a memory coupled to the processor, the memory containing one or more sequences of

instructions for determining a logical path in a managed network between a source device and a

destination device at a data link layer (Fig. 32, col. 6, lns. 20-40, col. 8, lns. 25-50), wherein

execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by the processor causes the processor to

perform the steps of creating and storing a load balancing domain (Connected Group Space)

representation of network devices based on a topology space representation of the network

devices; identifying a least cost (an optimized) path in the load balancing domain (Connected

Group Space) representation; transforming the optimized path into the topology space

representation; and creating and storing the optimized path that was transformed into the

topology space representation as the data link layer path (col. 10, lns. 30-col. 11, lns. 15). The

load balance domain is the list of all possible nodes and links for the data to traverse, and the

topology space representation would be the restricted set of nodes and links that represent the

lowest cost paths.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 5-9 and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bare in view of McCloghrie (USP 6,304,901). Referring to Claim 5, Bare discloses the method

as recited in Claim 1, wherein the step of creating and storing a load balancing domain

(Connected Group Space) representation further comprises the steps of identifying all Virtual

Local Area Networks (VLANs) associated with a subnet associated with the source device and

the destination device (col. 23, lns. 50-62, Fig. 29, col. 56, lns. 29-35); but does not expressly

disclose identifying all Emulated Local Area Networks (ELANs) associated with the subnet.

McCloghrie discloses a system where VLANs and ELANs are coupled to one another (col. 1,

lns. 20-65). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to combine the system of Bare that identifies multiple VLANs, to also be coupled

to and to identify ELANs so that the links could be optimized over both ELANs and VLANs.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since Emulated LANs are

an accepted VLAN technology (col. 1, lns. 30-35).

- Referring to Claim 6, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the step

of creating and storing a load balance domain (Connected Group Space) representation further

comprises the steps of creating one load balance domain (Connected Group) node for any pairs

of interfaces across a point-to-point link in the topology space representation; creating one load

balance domain (Connected Group) node for any interfaces of the managed network that are

directly connected by virtue of being on a same physical medium; creating one load balance

domain (Connected Group) node for each internal interface of any network device when the

network device has an internal interface; creating one load balance domain (Connected Group)

node for the source device; creating one load balance domain (Connected Group) node for the

destination device; and creating one load balance domain (Connected Group) node for each user

interface on any network device when the network device has a user interface (Fig. 1, col. 13,

lns. 55-col. 14, lns. 50, col. 14, lns. 58-col. 15, lns. 40, Fig. 29, col. 54, lns. 5-20). Bare does not

expressly disclose creating one load balance domain (Connected Group) node for LAN

Emulation interfaces on a same Emulated Local Area Network (ELAN). McCloghrie discloses a

system where VLANs and ELANs are coupled to one another (col. 1, lns. 20-65). At the time

the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine

the system of Bare that is able to identify multiple VLANs (col. 56, lns. 29-35), to also be

coupled to ELANs and be able to identify the ELANS so that the links could be optimized over

both ELANs and VLANs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this

since Emulated LANs are an accepted VLAN technology (col. 1, lns. 30-35).

- Referring to Claim 7, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 6, further

comprising the step of determining load balancing domain (Connected Group) links between

load balancing domain (Connected Group) nodes in a subnet associated with the source device

and the destination device (col. 14, lns. 58-col. 15, lns. 40).

- Referring to Claim 8, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 7, further

comprising the step of creating one load balancing domain (Connected Group) link for each pair

of interfaces within each network device, wherein each interface is associated with the subnet of

the source device and the destination device and is in a forwarding state (col. 13, lns. 55-col. 14,

lns. 7).

- Referring to Claim 9, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 8, further

comprising the step of checking a spanning tree status for each interface within each network

device to determine whether the interface is in the forwarding state (col. 4, lns. 25-51, col. 11,

lns. 1-5).

- Referring to Claim 18, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 14, wherein the step of creating and storing a Connected Group Space representation

further comprises the steps of identifying all Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs) associated

with a subnet associated with the source device and the destination device (Fig. 29, col. 56, lns.

29-35); but does not expressly disclose identifying all Emulated Local Area Networks (ELANs)

associated with the subnet associated with the source device and the destination device.

McCloghrie discloses a system where VLANs and ELANs are coupled to one another (col. 1,

lns. 20-65). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to combine the system of Bare that is able to identify multiple VLANs, to also be

coupled to ELANs and be able to identify the ELANs so that the links could be optimized over

both ELANs and VLANs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this

since Emulated LANs are an accepted VLAN technology (col. 1, lns. 30-35).

- Referring to Claim 19, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 14, wherein the step of creating and storing a load balancing domain (Connected Group

Space) representation further comprises the steps of creating one load balancing domain

(Connected Group) node for any pairs of interfaces across a point-to-point link in the topology

space representation; creating one load balancing domain (Connected Group) node for any

interfaces of the managed network that are directly connected by virtue of being on a same

physical medium; creating one load balancing domain (Connected Group) node for each internal

interface of any network device when the network device has an internal interface; creating one

load balancing domain (Connected Group) node for the source device; creating one load

balancing domain (Connected Group) node for the destination device; and creating one load

balancing domain (Connected Group) node for each user interface on any network device when

the network device has a user interface (Fig. 29, col. 12, lns. 1-11, col. 14, lns. 55-col. 15, lns.

40), but does not expressly disclose creating one load balancing domain (Connected Group) node

for LAN Emulation interfaces on a same Emulated Local Area Network (ELAN). McCloghrie

discloses a system where VLANs and ELANs are coupled to one another (col. 1, lns. 20-65). At

the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine the system of Bare that is able to identify multiple VLANs, to also be coupled to

ELANs and be able to identify the ELANs as nodes in the system so that the links could be

optimized over both ELANs and VLANs. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to do this since Emulated LANs are an accepted VLAN technology (col. 1, lns. 30-35).

- Referring to Claim 20, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in Claim 19, further comprising the step of determining load balancing domain (Connected Group) links between load balancing domain (Connected Group) nodes in a subnet, such as a VLAN, associated with the source device and the destination device (Fig. 29, col. 10, lns. 30-65, col. 14, lns. 55-col. 15, lns. 60).

- Referring to Claim 21, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in Claim 20, further comprising the step of creating one load balancing domain (Connected Group) link for each pair of interfaces within each network device, wherein each interface is associated with the subnet of the source device and the destination device, and is in a forwarding state (col. 13, lns. 55-col. 14, lns. 10).

- Referring to Claim 22, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in Claim 21, further comprising the step of checking a spanning tree status for each interface within each network device to determine whether the interface is in the forwarding state (col. 10, lns. 60-65, col. 13, lns. 55-col. 14, lns. 10).

7.   Claims 10-11 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bare in view of Huang (USP 6,301,244). Referring to Claim 10, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the step of identifying an optimized path in the load balancing domain (Connected Group Space) representation further comprises the step of finding the lowest cost in terms of latency and throughput (shortest path) between a load balancing domain (Connected Group Space) source node and a load balancing domain (Connected Group Space)

destination node (col. 11, lns. 5-15), but does not expressly disclose optimizing based on shortest

path. Huang discloses a system the selects the shortest path through a communications network

(abstract). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to add the ability to optimize the path found by the system of Bare to choose the

shortest path across the network. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

do this since choosing a shorter path can improve latency, which would be important in time

sensitive data transfer, such as video or voice over data network systems (col. 1, lns. 15-50).

- Referring to Claim 11, Bare discloses the method as recited in Claim 10, but does not

expressly disclose further comprising the step of using a Dijkstra algorithm to find the shortest

path between the Connected Group source node and the Connected Group destination node.

Huang discloses a system the selects the shortest path through a communication network using

the Dijkstra algorithm (abstract). At the time the invention was made, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the ability to optimize the path found by the

system of Bare to use the Dijkstra algorithm to select the shortest path across the network. One

of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since the Dijkastra algorithm is a

well-known method for choosing the shortest path. Choosing a shorter path can improve latency,

which would be important in time sensitive data transfer, such as video or voice over data

network systems (col. 1, lns. 15-50).

- Referring to Claim 23, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 14, wherein the step of identifying a least cost (an optimized) path in the load balancing

domain (Connected Group Space) representation further comprises the step of finding a least

cost (shortest) path between a load balancing domain (Connected Group) source node and a load

balancing domain (Connected Group) destination node (col. 11, lns. 5-15). Bare does not

expressly disclose using the shortest path as the optimized path. Huang discloses a system the

selects the shortest path through a communications network (abstract). At the time the invention

was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the ability to

optimize the path found by the system of Bare to choose the shortest path across the network.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since choosing a shorter

path can improve latency, which would be important in time sensitive data transfer, such as

video or voice over data networks (col. 1, lns. 15-50).

- Referring to Claim 24, Bare discloses the computer-readable medium as recited in

Claim 23, further comprising the step of using a Dijkstra algorithm to find the shortest path

between the load balancing domain (Connected Group) source node and the load balancing

domain (Connected Group) destination node. Huang discloses a system the selects the shortest

path through a communication network using the Dijkstra algorithm (abstract). At the time the

invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the

ability to optimize the path found by the system of Bare to use the Dijkstra algorithm to select

the shortest path across the network. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated

to do this since the Dijkstra algorithm is a well-known method for choosing the shortest path.

Choosing a shorter path can improve latency, which would be important in time sensitive data

transfer, such as video or voice over data networks (col. 1, lns. 15-50).

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

- Oguchi et al, USP 6,304,912. *Process and apparatus for speeding-up layer-2 and layer-3 routing, and for determining layer-2 reachability, through a plurality of subnetworks.*

- Wang et al, USP 6,538,977. *Layer-2 trace method and node.*

- Pegrum et al, USP 6,490,244. *Layer 3 routing in self-healing networks.*

- Cox et al, USP 6,172,981. *Method and system for distributing network routing functions to local area network stations.*

- Busche, USP 5,805,953. *Routing method for setting up a service between an origination node and a destination node in a connection-communications network.*

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Christopher M Swickhamer whose telephone number is (703)

306.4820. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on (703) 305.4798. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872.9314 for regular

communications and (703) 872.9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305.3900.

CMS
April 29, 2003

RICKY NGO
PRIMARY EXAMINER